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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

A TALE WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS. From the ocol, bracing, exhilarating air o to work in a temperature where the thermom-eter ranges, day and night, from 94 to 100 degrees; where the clouds are without water, the heavens are brass, and every green thing seems perishing from the face of the earth, is deciedly unpleasant. We can do little more this week than have a rambling talk with our read-ers, from whom we have been separated the last seven weeks, leaving to the friend who has been laboring to edify them during that period

sence, might not have been out of place; but people when recreating, and fully enjoying themselves, have no aptitude for continuous

Some prefer the springs, some, the sea shore some, the mountains. Commend me to the mountains, for health and enjoyment; and, above all, to the White Mountains. This sum mer we made our second visit to them, and had re remained there two weeks longer we should have been better off, and our readers just as well. At the springs, generally, as well as at the popular places of resort on the sea shore Fashion is the ruling divinity. Milliners mantua makers, and fancy dealers, find useful advertisements of their wares in its votaries, who crowd such places. But the mountain are not yet corrupted: the fushionable who go there, go to get rid of Fashion; fancy dresse and formal manners are out of place amids their grand and rugged scenery.

For some years after the White Mountain

were opened to pleasure-seekers, few thought ent point to another, staying just long enough in the moraing. But things are changing, People are beginning to learn that the longer they lingar in the mountains, the more reluc-ant they grow to quit them. Within a year or two, a fine, spacious hotel has been erected in the notch of the Franconian range, styled the Profile House, almost perfect in its appointa more open space, and commanding a finer view, stands the Flume House, the most popular house in the White Mountains. The principal proprietor of both, we learn, is Mr. Geo.

This great mass meeting of the People of New Hampshire commenced on the 30th of August, and continued two days. Visiters fully portrayed. No work of art has ever recipal proprietor of both, we learn, is Mr. Geo. Brown, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of entertoo strong terms of praise. It is the favorite and propriety. resort of boarders, for the season, and so homelike an hotel it was never our fortune to find. only two or three days, but found so much to spring out of the Greytown affair. The Lon-

ees travelling than by any other route. Stop beautiful Lake Winnipissiogee. An easy stage ford's Notch to Gibbs's House, from which you | ings of the "Soft" Convention in New York, where you can spend a day quite pleasantly, and then in five miles you will reach the Flume it, and endorsing the Administration. The four miles to Plymouth, where Burnham's spacious, well-kept hotel will receive you, and Montreal railroad, on your way to Boston.

The change of public sentiment in Ne calculate on carrying it next spring. Vermont has just made a clean sweep of Hunkerism. The National Intelligencer speaks of it as a Whig victory. The Whigs, it says, have elected their candidates for the State offices, for Congress and the Legislature. There is no fairness in this. The People of the State offices of the state o which elected them. The victory belongs to

Abest of supporting it, but for the greatest properties it, but for the greatest properties it. but from the country party which is a first properties it. but from the country party which is a first properties it. but from the country party which is a first properties of the additional properties and the country party which is a first properties of the additional properties and the country party which is a first properties of the additional properties and the additional properties are properties and the additional properties and properties and the additional properties and properties uite self-complacent : indeed, we feel as thank-ful as our friend, Preston King, did, who, when he broke a knee-cap two or three years ago, in Washington, thanked God that he had not broken both.

pressing our thanks to the two able and adi-cious friends who have superintended the Era in our absence. Daniel R. Goodlor, who has furnished the leading editorials, over the signature of G. is a native and citizen of the South, as is Mr. ConnoLLY, who has attended specially to annotations upon current events, and the news department. They belong to that class of intelligent Anti-Slavery Southernweight, under the benign influence of an Anti- the single Anti-Slavery issue. Slavery Administration - which the country intends to have one of these days.

RAIN-RAIN.-Just after the foregoing was vritten, we were blessed with a change of weather. Saturday evening the wind cha of lingering among them: the object was to and from Saturday night at eleven o'clock till pass over the beaten track, from one promi-the next morning there was a succession of past point to another, staying just long enough abundant showers, making the earth rejoice, to catch a glimpse at each: the hotels might be crowded at night, and left almost desolate seem that the rains have been very general.

We last week announced the forthcoming exhibition in this city of Stanley's great work, the panoramic representation of the Western Wilds of North America. We have now the pleasure to record the triumphant verdict of ments for the entertainment of visitors. Five the people of this intelligent community in its miles this side, and further down the valley, in fayor. The red man, and his wide, wild, and

orived more general commendation.

Our friend, Mr. T. C. Connolly, has been prise and taste, who seems to have a thorough appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling in Washington, to explain the various scenes were made appreciation of the wants of the travelling washington which washington washington appreciation of the wants of the washington washington which washington washington washington washington which washington washington which washington washin unity. Of the Flume House, kept this as they are unfolded to the view-an office in year by Gilman & Tyler, we can hardly speak | which he has nequitted himself with great skill

### THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

Some trouble with Great Britain is likely to ent of the House, in don papers discuss it with some warmth, the concluded to spend there most of the time not sation for the destruction of property owned concluded to spend there most of the time not occupied in travelling. We hope that the house may continue next year under the same captain Hollins. The Globe, reluctant to make the affair a subject of grave controversy because the affair and A few words to such of our readers as may hereafter leave their homes in search of recreation, rest, cool air, health, quiet enjoyment, or pleasant society. Set out the last of June, or first of July. Take the Boston, Concord, and warmly sanctioned by the Administration; Montreal railroad, one of the best managed but we know not on what ground we can deny roads in New Eagland, and by which you can a claim for compensation. The sconer General reach the mountains with nearly sixty miles Pierce and his advisers extricate themselves from the contemptible position in which they have placed themselves, the better.

From the telegraphic abstract of proceedcan ascend Mount Washington, if you please, it seems that the Administration men bad strength enough to carry through a set of contradictory resolutions, accepting the policy of the Nebraska Bill, enjoining acquiescence in House, where, if you have time and means, and result was, the withdrawal of Preston King,

> Auburn. Let a nomination be made such as they demand, and leave the old party-managers alone. Let the dead bury the dead.

# REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION" IN MAS.

feeted in Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Massachusetts, composed of Independent Democrats, and Anti-Nebraska Whigs and Demorats, has chosen to style itself Republican Its Conventions assume the title; newspapers recognise it; we must use the term they use themselves, or we shall not be understood.

We find in the Boston Commonwealth a re port of "the Republican State Convention," which met at Worcester, September 9th. The Hall, we are told, was dencely packed. The

The triumph of the Whige in this Sta The triumph of the Whigs in this State seems to have been complete and overwhelming. One of its best results will probably be the restoration to the Senate of the United States of that sterling Whig and sound statesman, the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps. The return to the lower House of Mesers. Meacham and Sabine, and of Mr. Morrill, (in place of Mr. Tracy, who declined,) is also a good result.—Nat. Intell.

The political results alluded to could nev have been effected by the Whigs alone. As we have explained in another place, their candi dates for State offices were adopted by a mass ers, which would soon grow in numbers and State Convention of the People, and elected on It will turn out, we presume, that in the

Legislature, neither the Whigs, Administra tion men, nor Independent Democrats, will have the majority; and no Senator can be elected but by the co-operation of two of these parties. To expect that such a co-operation on he effected in favor of Mr. Phelps, a mere Hunker Whig, indicates a lamentable want of information on the part of the Intelligencer, as to the state of affairs in Vermont. Since the Independent Democrats have shown their disinterested devotion to the cause of Freedom. by uniting generally upon the Whig candi-dates for State offices and for Congress, their just claims henceforth will doubtless be recog-

## THE GREAT ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT

This great mass meeting of the People ance. Among the distinguished speakers were Massachusetts, Mr. Tuck, formerly of the House, Hon. William Plummer, &c. Whigs, Democrate, and Independent Democrats, united in storn expressions of indignation against the Nebraska outrage. A series of resolutions was

"Resolved, That we approve of the objects of the 'Union Emigration Society,' formed by anti-Nebraska members of Congress and oththe plan proposed, of auxiliaries in all our cities and towns, believing that thereby the great object of this meeting, viz: 'Union of Freemer for the maintenance of Freedom,' may be ef fectually secured; and we hereby adopt the watchword of that Society as our watchword Constitutional Liberty everywhere within the urisdiction of the United States, and no exten

on of slavery on this continent.

This Convention, which met at Syracuse eptember 5th, was controlled by the partisans and dependents of the Administration. Capt. RYNDERS was the ruling spirit, being chief peaker and manager. The business and the rements of the meeting were regulated by acting as General Pierce's vicegorent More than four hundred delegates were in at endance. The Committee on Resolutions nade their report the second day of the meet ing; the resolutions endorsed unqualifiedly the nore platform of 1852. This of itself was enough to damn the whole concern. They then bestowed absolute and fulsome praise on the entire Administration of Franklin Pierce and, to cap the climax of folly and wickedness the following endorsement was given to tha masterpiece of the Slave Power, the Nebraska

Bill:

"Resolved, That we consider the introduction of the clause in the Nebraska and Kansas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, as inexpedient and unnecessary; but we are opposed to any agitation having in view the restoration of that line, or tending to promote any sectional controversy in relation thereto; and we congratulate the country that the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove beneficial to the people of the Territories; and that while we maintain our position that opinions in regard to the power of Congress in this matter are not tests in regard to Democracy, we regard the act of renunciation by Congress

and unnecessary to introduce the Nebraska Bill," but it has worked well, we are now satis-fied with it, the country is the gainer, and we fully approve of the renunciation by Congress of all power of legislation over the Territories, the real policy of the bill. Mr. Abijah Mann f the minority of the committee, but he was hoked off; by the application of the previous

reed through. The vote on the adoption to Nebraska Bill stood—yeas 245, nays 14 After this, the minority, headed by Pre became mornined and uncontrol of nomina-ould hardly proceed in the work of nomina-ing their ticket. On some of the votes can

trines of the Free Democracy, and in virtue of those principles invited the co-operation of the freemen of the State in support of Judge Polfrom the State is support of Luiges Pollook, as of and liberel, and put in the
power of the Free Democracy, without inconsistency, to concentrate their earlings on Judge
Pollock, not as a White, but as a fair representative of the Anti-Slavary and temperature of the temperature of the State Convention at Harrisburgh, on the 3oth
August. Their candidake, David Posts, with
characteristic devotion to the Cause of Freedom, had previously sutherized the withteen of the State Committee, shoul
deem that step exposites.

Free Convention alled by the Committee, shoul
deem that step exposites.

Free Romoracy, within the only
of Dr. Cartwright, a person who has acquired of
quistical speculations upon the characteristic of
the firm 3of of the State of
the Bulliance of the State Convention of the Tree Democracy, without inconsistency, to concentrate their earlings and Judge
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For these reasons, wit think the name Indeed
the Democracy by which the political
regulation of the opponents of Slavery and
into an experiment of the State Committee, shoul
deem that step exposites.

For these reasons, wit think the name Indeed
town, is the best designation of a Party of
readens Boltoner;

The Convention, after recolving that the only
reasons of the proposition of the propo lock, as candidate for Governor. The pesition taken was sensible and liberal, and put it in the

"6. Resolved, That we accept the proposi-tion to withdraw, tendered by our worthy can-didates for the several State offices, in order that an undivided front may be presented in opposition to the State and National Adminis-trations at the ensuing election.

"7. Resolved, That, notwithstanding the withdrawal of our State ticket, we deem it our

duty to maintain our distinctive organization as a Free Democratic party. We, nevertheless express a willingness to unite with our fellow

Letter to Judge Pollock.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1854. DEAR SIR: The Whie State Committee, in Pennsylvania, "on the ground of resolute opposition to the further extension of the institution of domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the nation," and they "solemnly pledge the Whig party of Pennsylvania and its candidates to the doctrines of the act of 1780," "to the great Ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all of the aggressive portions of the Nebraska bill, to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Penn sylvania and the Constitution of the United

States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury and writ of habeas corpus."

Desiring to unite, if possible, with our fellow republicans of every party and name, in opposition to an Administration which has reck-lessly and wantonly violated the plighted honor of our fathers, we respectfully ask an expres First. What are your views concerning the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and of the duties imposed by that measure upon the friends of freedom?

Secondly. Do you hold that the policy em podied in the sixth article of compact in the celebrated Ordinance of 1787 is a wise and beneficent policy, and ought to be applied to all territory now belonging to the United States, or that may hereafter be acquired by them? Thirdly. Do you hold that the consti rights of Aabeas corpus and trial by jury should be preserved inviolate to every person arrested on or by virtue of the process of the Federal Judiciary?

On behalf of the Free Democratic State

Committee. Wm. B. Thomas, Chairman. Hon. James Pollock.

# Judge Pollock's reply.

MILTON, August 18, 1854. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst, asking "an expression of my sentiments on cerproving the sentiments of the address of the State Central Committee to which you have referred, I cannot heatate to reply to your ueries; and in reply to your first question, say Missouri Compromise, and of the duties im-posed by that measure upon the friends of free-dom," have been often and publicly expressed. dom," have been often and publicly expressed. That bill, in its origin, design, progress, and final consummation, is without merit to recommend or principle to sustain it. Unasked, ill-timed, and reckless—a palpable violation of a solemn compact of plighted faith and national honor—an undisguised attempt to introduce Slavery into a Territory now free, it deserves and about acceive the unquestified condensation of constitutional means, to the aggressions of Slavery, and its extension in the territorial de-

latures as many members as its numbers, in proportion to other parties, entitle it to; and it nust increase.
It has confessedly the right side of the para-

very principles the avowed basis, under any

A large portion of the Whige are resolved to will act with the Independent Democrate, in a Government had no new party, will act with them without change of name. These Whigs are, in fact, better entitled to the name of Democrats, and more Democratic, than the supporters of the Administration can ba. But, while we would preserve the organiza

tion and name of the Independent Democracy, we would not refuse to co-operate with others practical efforts for the limitation and thereore final extirpation of Slavery.

As long as any party in this country has t Pro-Slavery wing, the Administration elected by it must be Pro-Slavery. There is no escape from this, whether the party call itself Whig Democratic. The minority, in opposition, just therefore be Anti-Slavery to some extent.

persons representing each of the co-operag parties, by single conventions of both par is, or by separate conventions of each party. Such co-operation will strengten, not injure the party whose principles are soundest and t permanent.

After all, there is a great deal of human na turein coal-dealers. They like high prices for their property as well as the rest of us, and are tot more particular than the rest of us about the means of getting them. They have been blling their custemers all summer that they de not responsible for the high prices of coal, but that the demand has increased, the canals have broken, the workmen have struck, &c.; and we have received several lectures from min in the trade for venturing a doubt whether present prices were legitimate, or could be estained. We at last got to think that perhaps coal had been cornered, and that those who wanted warm weather this winter out the use of coal. But alas.

"The best laid plans of mice and mon Gate at agice."

The Potsville Miner's Journal, the central organ of the mining interest, in its edition of the 21 instant has betrayed some of the scorets of the trade which will be read with surprise but with profit by those especially of our readers who have not yet laid in their winter's fuel

That journal says:

"The amount sent this week is 75 985.1 tons—50 478.11 by railroad, and 25,507.08 by canal. The railroad has fallen off 1,817.03 tops from last week, and the canal has increased

tops from last week, and the canal has increased 47.17. The total increase so far this year, over last, is 394,566.17 tone.

"The expediency of suspending shipments for at least one wiek during the present month is now in agitation among our operators, and the unanimity that prevails among them in favor of that policy, as far as we have been able to learn, prives how easily it could be accomplished.

We understand that the object of this proposed movement, which may be considered retiably certain, is to sustain the trade abroad—those who have laid up heavy stocks of coal at high

why? Because that will reduce the stock in the hands of the trade abroad, and tend to discourage those who are holding back their winter purchases for lower prices—N.Y. Ev. Post.

Snagsby, and are always careful to put the

f Free Democratic State Convention.

a correspondence speaks for itself. Judge the gold world of California has been pouring of philanthropy, prompted by a desire to bring the dealing in any trade or business. The middle the poor heathen under the influence of Christianity and civilization.

There is a great haste in this country to grow rish. People are worse than ever, since the gold world of California has been pouring of philanthropy, prompted by a desire to bring the poor heathen under the influence of Christianity and civilization.

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Chould the Independent Democracy relinquish, under existing circumstances, its name and organization?

In our judgment, no.

There can be no better name for our party. Democracy is the faverite watchword of the friends of popular liberty and progress in all civilized countries. It has been so in all ages.

The lave trade, as "rash," "injudicious," or the findicious, or injudicious," or from disunion from the Slavery controversy, or from any other. Dissimilar as the States are in their own demonstration. The South has no cause to apprehend an injudicious, or indissolubly united to each other. There is a name ind

them, we cannot fail to recognise the issues as being fairly made upon the two great questions above named, and that the Hou. James Pollock stands before the people of the State as the representative of the sentiments of Liberty and Temperance, and should therefore receive the support of the Free Democracy of the State.

"6. Resolved, That we accept the proposition to withdraw, tendered by our worthy can."

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### After a column of bogus philosophy, he winds up as follows:

"But if Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Western New York, and the Ohio Remount question of the day. Some say it goes too far—a few, that it does not go far enough.

But all agree that it is on the right side. This a Free Demogratio party.

express a willingness to unite with our fellowcitizens of other parties, at any time, in forming a new party of the people, to maintain the
rights of freedom, and resist the encroachments
of slavery, whenever an effort to that end shall
be made."

After directing the Chairman of the State

After directing the Chairman of the State

join a party having the Demogratic name. It
is now evident enough that such Whigs will
join no party of which Independent Demogrates

party having the Demogrates

scale than the world has ever witnessed. Gen.
Felix Huston, in some able papers, has proved
beyond a doubt, that negro slaves in war (the
more the better) are an element of invincible beyond a doubt, that negro slaves in war the more the better) are an element of invincible strength, and not of weakness, as abolitionists wainly suppose. All our wars prove it. The history of the Revolution proves that Washing-history of the Revolutio kept together and supported with provisions, made while the war was going on, by Virginia negroes; and that Burgoyne's captured army was sent from the North into the heart of the was sent from the North into the hour pres-slaveholding region for safe keeping. Our present slaveholders are not numerous amough to contond against the combined armies of the non-slaveholding States and Great Britain. The South could, and would if driven to the

concerned, and only disapproves it on the ground of present expediency. The name of Democracy, thus abused and prostituted, has Hence the Whigs are now Anti-Slavery, and lence the Old Line Democrats were Anti-Slavery thus abused and prostituted, has deservedly become a contemptuous byword in the mouths of the more honest and candid despots at Democrats, always Anti-Slavery, may, and indeed must, co-operate. The co-operation may be by nominating a People's ticket, composed its wisdom and justice, by the following prefa- nevertheless heartily rejoice at their success, tory remarks:

> "We have now to call the attention of the reader to a very remarkable communication, taken from the New Orleans Delta, on the subject of the revival of the African slave trade— an alternative which, however strongly and of the South, now begins to acquire significance from the savage violence and inhuman threats of the fanatics of the free States. This article is from the prolife pen of the venerable Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee that the subject has been well and faithfully treated. Dr. Cartwright, when he wrote this communication, wright, when he wrote this communication, was rusticating on the banks of Lake Borgue, the last American soil that hostile foot ever trod, and in full view of the harbor in which the British fiest lay in 1814–15. From the spot where he wrote, the remnant of the British army was eeen flying in terror to its shipping, before the avenging sword of Andrew Jackson. That army was nothing to the army of British hirelings and deluded fanatics stealthily introduced into this country. They have already conquered Connecticut, Vermont,

have already conquered Connecticut, Verment, and Massachusette, and are, as we have seen, preparing to extend their aggressive policy all over the North, in order the more effectually subdue and to degrade the So subdue and to degrade the South. The ar-ument of Dr. Cartwright is so full, clear, and convincing, that we give it to our readers without another word." Can any Northern Democrat read these re

narks of the official organ, commendatory of the slave trade, without feeling his cheeks tingle with shame? We have seen it stated, and we doubt not the fact, that Northern merchan and ship-owners, lost to all sense of honor, hu nanity, and justice, are engaged in the nefaopresenting not merely the spurious Demo grown base enough and bold enough to defen openly the system?

All the recognised organs of what is called the National Democracy now openly defend Slavery as a blessing, and the only proper con-dition of the laboring classes; and, as will be

s to reckless and ruthless speculation.

Slavery, if the thing were possible, as the roviwe are glad that the Past has made the val of the slave trade under such circumstanarty, that Party and his own declarations have We are glad that the Post has made the val of the slave trade under such circumstan-aced him on such ground, in the present can-exposure of one piece of rascality. Let the cos. But the South, separated from the North,

"When the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was presented to them by a Northern Senator, they naturally took sides in favor of that repeal. Its existence was an odious and unjust discrimination against the South; and when the opportunity was afforded to remove that discrimination, the great mass of the Southern People felt it a duty they owed to themselves, and to their institutions to co-operate in effecting its removal."

But the is Whig the champion of Compromise, and the Compromise of 1820 degreed

mise; and the Compromise of 1820, deemed may offer, by death or resignation, to those almost as sacred as the Constitution, having been openly violated by the South, aided by a nearly in conformity with the spirit of the age. few reckless and unprincipled Northern dem- There can be no doubt that such a Govern agogues, can it reasonably expect the North ment would work as smoothly at the South se to acquiesce in the treachery? The Whig any which the country has had since the Concannot deny that the previous acquiescence of stitution was adopted. the North in repeated acts of aggression of the Slave Power, only served to render Northern politicians and Northern people contemptible in the estimation of the South. Never of Capital and Labor, in the Lynchburg (Va.) did the North have less of the respect of the Republican. We commend it to that class of souri Compromise. The idea of serious oppo-sition to that nefarious scheme being aroused and Dixon's line: in the North, was treated with the utmost contempt, and those who insited that unprece- number of the Edinburgh Review there is a dented egitation and excitement would be the result, were laughed to soorn. It was vehemently proclaimed by Douglas and all who hemently proclaimed by Donglas, and all who hemently proclaimed by Donglas, and all who coincided with him, that the repeal of the first between the two great interests, furnish material for most interesting and anxious rewall, raise an army, if needs be, of any number of men, in addition to her own citizen soldiery.

LAKE BORGER."

It will be seen that this writer, whose views are endorsed by the Delta, by the Richmond Enquirer, and by the Washington Union, justifies the slave trade, so far as its morality is concerned, and only dispersors it and the soldiers are endorsed and ends dispersors it and the soldiers are endorsed by the Delta, by the Richmond Enquirer, and by the Washington Union, justifies the slave trade, so far as its morality is concerned, and only dispersors it and the soldiers are endorsed and ends dispersors it and the soldiers are endorsed by the Delta, by the Richmond has been the result? Mr. Douglas, the author of the bill, is not permitted to address his immediate constitutions would put a final extinguisher upon Abolitionism; that the unanimate immemorial, there has been war between the capitalist and the laboring man. They have hitherto shown the setures implacable enemies. No contrivance of statesmen, no liberality of compromise, has availed to create a harmony and friendship between the two. Indeed, the difficulty of reconstitutions are incompleted in the capitalist and the laboring man. They have hitherto shown the setures implacable enemies. No contrivance of statesmen, no liberality of compromise, has availed to create a harmony and friendship between the capitalist and the laboring man. They have hither to show the setures implacable enemies. No contrivance of statesmen, no liberality of compromise, has availed to create a harmony and friendship between the capitalist and the laboring man. They have hither to show the measure, and that only a few howling fanatics.

nevertheless heartily rejoice at their success, since it has had the effect of rousing the North to a sense of its dignity and duty.

It is worthy of remark, that the North was never held in higher respect at the South than at this moment, when every State, through the press, and the Conventions and the primary meetings of the People, has given the most unmistakable evidence of hostility to Slavery. It would be unpardonable weakness and folly to abandon this honorable institute of the primary meetings of the People, has given the most unmistakable evidence of hostility to Slavery. It would be unpardonable weakness and folly to abandon this honorable institute. to abandon this honorable, just, and com-manding position, for the degrading yoke of yound the ken of mortal wisdom. There can be no cessation of agitation, no peace, in the sense in which the Whig uses the term and the white the sense in which the Whig uses that it is all history proves it, in one schemes of Slavery extension, or while the

remains on the statute book. The North has now a majority of the States, and, including Delaware, which is practically free, a majority of three. This majority must in a few years be increased by the addition of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, and Oregon; and, probably, in as short a period, by fire States from the British Provinces. In the mean time, not a slave State can be added to the Union release the Neeth in a compliance by slavery as it stricks in the South-The North has now a majority of the States, added to the Union, unless the North, in a spirit of magnanimity, abates something from its present demands, and consider a slave State out of Texas. The rule of Slavery is therefore at an end, as regards the Federal Government; and the Southern People may as well make up language of Mr. Sumner, is to become sectional, and Freedom national. Is not this fair? Would the Richmond Whig have it otherwise? Should not the national institution of Freedom be the ruling principle? And should not the institution of Slavery, which is local and sectional in position, be so in influence?

The North—in other words, the Anti-Slavery

very men of the North-claim no right to interfere with Slavery in the States; they claim no power in the Federal Government to meddle with it; on the contrary, they all, with very inconsiderable exceptions, admit that the of labor upon, and its subjection to, capital of every nation which does not hold domestic. our honest and freedom-loving ancestors brandod as piracy. When they openly take this
ground, which they now do covertly, they
ahould have the honesty to take the appropriate name of Pirates; and if they don't have the constitution, or which can legitimately have the con-

The sooner the Southern People know the ple who are aptly designated as doughfaces true position of the North—in other words, of They have not suddenly jumped to the degra-

and in all places; but it will become pre-eminently so for the South, when so Anti-Slaver Administration shall be installed in 1889. Every honest man in a Federal office south of most important resultsipation in the border S eneration ; from these ca

But we are happy to perc ing presses of all partie pressed with the value as roducing free population from Europe. We freque the Virginia papers, as w Carolina, which indicate t a change-in the publi South. But the stronges ion we have met with, is Bulletin. The editor of annual review of the mar on the subject, and atte

We make the follow Bulletin, which will be every intelligent reader. ern men are beginning needs of the South, and to Free Labor for regen "Immigration, in fact,

the fundamental cause changes in the produc traordinary auguments

sense, inferior to capital; but there can be no inherent and irreconcilable cause of strife between the two. Woman is inferior to man. Cod and nature declars the fact; but where the cause of quarrel between the two? The child is inferior to its parents; but no war can grow up between them. requirement, and thus secure himself against punishment and want. The slave is guaratied, out of his carnings, a comfortable support through life, and thus relieved from that distracting anxiety which makes the European laborer miserable all his days."

"The Great Social Problem.- In the Jaly

feats itself, North or South. It is entirely in

White SLAVERY, since it which Moses cetablished, which Moses established, and it was white slavery existed in the Roman Em our Saviour, and which the of Slavery falsely assert ciples gave their sanction they only enjoined obedi masters, in conformity wit Peace, which is of the very pel; and the advocates of d their systems by the Bible stronger, than the advocat At length the enemies of emboldened to take the grathe proper condition of the out reference to his color the doctrine of Mr. Calho and it has now become th the sham Democracy, Nor are glad that they have to the bare statement of it awaken the indignation of man in America, and to n eistance, nothing which w them. And those who ments-the sentiments of

NO. 402.

ding position which they long while they defended

grounds, as an existing evi no remedy. But gradua royal maxim of divine r

quote the Bible in defe This at once committed

slaveholders, and of the A out feeling a burning sense must be steeped in the perving, and be really fit i EMIGRATION TO THE SOU We called attention rec ing fact, that the immigr been greater than it was wenty years ago. At North is beginning to p population every year South; and from these tw society, the temper of the public prosperity, partic orthern slave States, mu abut a very different aspec wears. Indeed, we con

There are some narrow d editors and demagogu deprecate this tide of imu to break in upon the estab

or extent indirectly than years, taking for example in the census of 1850, a of foreign immigration, ble of how towerful an our industrial developme class, trade, or profession has not sent its representation and members of our condirect producers by their stimulate production by producer, adding both to the wealth of others. T grants who are non-pro e third year after their ng of its correciness.

increase in our agricultura

sates has increased on

commercial marine was mainly, to immigration. increase going on puri pas without being convinced o tion to each other. At tide is principally in the a western States and Territo Iowa, which a quarter of Minneeots, Kansas, and these Territories the eyes rected, both in this coun

ed editors and demagogues in the South who deprecate this tide of immigration, as calculated But we are happy to perceive that all the leading presses of all parties are thoroughly impressed with the value and importance of indiffer from him, the national of the national differ from him, the national differ from him the to break in upon the established order of things pressed with the value and importance of inpressed with the value and importance of indiffer from him, the patience of the audience
tablisme—a new organization, solely upon the
was exhausted, and he was hissed and groaned
off the stage.

It is probable that the people were not at
member of Congress, was manimously nomfrom Europe. We frequently see articles in the Virginia papers, as well as those of South Carolina, which indicate this change—for it is a charge—in the public sentiment of the South. But the strongest expression of opinion we have met with, is in the New Orleans Bulletin. The editor of that journal, in his annual review of the market, lays great stress on the subject, and attributes the decay of trade and prosperity to the neglect of internal interpretation of the subject, and attributes the decay of trade and prosperity to the neglect of internal provious successes rendered him proud and the demandance of the stage.

It is probable that the people were not at all times so respectful and so patient as they should have been; but neither was Mr. Douglas. It became him, and it was his duty, to be patient as they should have been; but neither was Mr. Douglas. It became him, and it was his duty, to be patient as they should have been; but neither was Mr. Douglas. It became him, and it was his duty, to be patient as they should have been; but neither was Mr. Douglas. It became him, and it was his duty, to be patient as they should have been; but neither was Mr. Douglas. It became him, and it was his duty, to be patient as they should have been; but neither was Mr. Douglas. It became him, and it was his duty, to be patient as they should have been; but neither was Mr. Douglas. It became him, and it was his duty, to be patient as they should have been; but neither was Mr. Douglas. It became him, and it was his duty, to be called basis of opposition. E. B. Washburne, the problem of Congress, was unanimously nomented.

The determination was clearly expressed, and the feeling is deep and strong, that there shall be no compromise with Slavery, to be called basis of opposition. The determination was clearly expressed, and the problem of Congress, was unanimously nomented.

The determination was clearly expressed, and the problem of Congress, was unanimously nomented.

The determination of the basis of opposition as they ar from Europe. We frequently see articles in ment of immigration.

covery intelligent reader. It shows that Southern men are beginning to understand the needs of the South, and that they are looking to But such a course was next to impossible for

er extent indirectly than is apparent in its di-rect results. It is only when we trace the extraordinary augumentation of production in the whole country, within the last ten or twelve years, taking for example the decade embraced in the census of 1850, and find that its progin the census of 1850, and find that its progress bears a certain proportion to the increase of foreign immigration, that we become sensible of how powerful an agent the latter is in our industrial development. There is hardly a class, trade, or profession, in the old world, that has not sent its representatives to be permanant. has not sent its representatives to be perma-nent members of our community, and become direct producers by their labor and skill, or direct producers by their sale said, or stimulate production by their science, enter-prise, or capital. Our national freedom is in no particular more beautifully illustrated than in the freedom of labor; its freedom from oppressive taxation to pay the interest of eno mous national debts, and support privilege classes in Church and State; its freedom from social disqualifications; from State monopolies from every power, in fact, but that of capital The immigrant at once springs up under this healthful freedom of action into a worker and roducer, adding both to his own means an the wealth of others. The number of immi-grants who are non-producers, or paupers, in the third year after their arrival in the counthe third year after their arrival in the country, is so small when compared with the host who are engaged in active production, but they can only be considered as exceptions to the general rule, and are not to be regarded in judging of its correctness. Thus, if we examine the increase in our agricultural productions, we find that its greatest advance followed close upon the great increase in immigration since 1840; and so with regard to our manufactures, forcign and domestic commerce, Federal revenues, and navigation.

"During the twenty-seven years precoding

"During the twenty-seven years preceding the year 1842, the total tonnage of the Unite States has increased only 700,000 tons, which was the seven the seven to the seven to the seven to the seven the seven to the wards of 2,000,000. We do not mean to import that this extraordinary augumentation of o commercial marine was owing entirely, or over mainly, to immigration. The increased want of the commercial world, from our new rela-tions with the Pacific coast, is undoubtedly on of its chief causes, but still one cannot mark the nerease going on puri passu with immigration without being convinced of their intimate rel tion to each other. At present the g tide is principally in the direction of the N western States and Territories. Wisconsis western States and Territories. Wisconsin and lows, which a quarter of a century ago were a wilderness, are already so populous that, in their turn, their inhabitants are emigrating to Minnesota, Kansas, and Nobraska; and these Territories the eyes of thousands are directed, both in this country and in Europe Have we no lands in the Southwest as inviting in reality, to the home hunter of 1855? Are there not on the banks of our rivers, and near cur railroads, and in the districts scon to be penetrated by those roads, or brought by other roads in connection with those rivers, lands that are now, or will soon be, accessible to our market, as fertile and salubrious, under a more

THE NEW LAW AND ORDER PARTY.

chir systems by the Bible with more texts, and stronger, than the advocates of Slavery.

At length the enemies of Freedom have been emboldened to take the ground that Slavery is the proper condition of the laboring man, without reference to his color. This was always the doctrine of Mr. Calhoun and his disciples, and it has now become the "corner-stone" of the sham Democracy, North and South. We are glad that they have taken this position. If the bare statement of it is not sufficient to awaren the indignation of every free laboring mineral guinary imprecations, with almost a upani-

down the resolves of their Senator. So long
as Mr. Douglas demeaned himself respectfully,
To the Editor of the National Era:

improvements, and the consequent discouragement of immigration.

We make the following extract from the has for years been accustomed to rule with a To the Editor of the National Era:

The recole of Hinsdale Masses Sept. 1 Bulletin, which will be read with interest by have been permitted to finish his speech. He

But such a course was next to impossible for to Free Labor for regeneration:

"Immigration, in fact, is the great agent—
the fundamental cause of these remarkable changes in the productive capacities of the country; and its effects are felt even to a greatenergy, will not be able to subdue the rampant spirit of liberty which is abroad. G.

# THE STATE OF "SUPERIOR."

We are pleased to see a proposition to cetablish a new State on the southern and western sin, and Minnesota. A glance at the map will satisfy any one of the propriety of the movement, as the portion of Michigan referred to is geographically detached from the body of the State by intervening lakes, and can have that satisfy any one of the propriety of the movement, as the portion of Michigan referred to is geographically detached from the body of the State by intervening lakes, and can have little sympathy of interests with it. There was a manifest absurdity in the idea of enclosing the Lake Superior country within the bounds of Michigan, which has often occurred to us. It is as if the country known as the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, with Delaware, should be attached to Pennsylvania, thus forming a comet's tail at a tangent with the main body. This western portion of Michigan, to gether with that part of Wisconsin which lies north of forty-five or forty-five and a half degrees of latitude, and Minnesota east of the St. John's river, would form a State of convenient size, and of homogeneous interests. The only part of the proposition to which a rational objection can be made, is the name of "Superior,"

ces in which a negro is indebted to the color of his skin for the full meed of justice. Had the villain been white and wealthy, he would have been admitted to bail in a moderate sum ishment by the forfeiture of his recognizance. This abuse is not confined to the South. G.

coming in from all quarters. The harvests in England and Europe have been so unusually abundant, that there is already some talk of their experting wheat to this country.

of the New England Female Medical College, it will be seen that the Legislature of Massa-shusetts has appropriated funds to pay the

"P. S.—Do give us Leonard Wray in larger instalments. When expectation is on tiptoe to see the next chapter, it is such a disappointment to receive only a column or a column B. R. R.?"

We give it as we receive it. Possibly the a Resolved, That his Majesty's liegs people, the inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance.

There was no contest between Whiggery and Democracy. The Administration party had candidates in the field, but it is a misrepresentation to style them Democratic. As for the candidates elected, although primarily nominated by Whigs, they were supported and elected by the People of the State, opposed to Slavery, without distinction of party.

KANSAS TERRITORY, 8th mo. 28, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

the proper condition of the Jackrage may within the proper condition of the Jackrage may have adonated as a traitor, as a fright to do, he was donated as a traitor, as a fright to do, he was donated as a traitor, as incending; and he was told, by the organs of the decirine of Mr. Cilbons and his disciples, and it has now become the "cornect-sense" of the hard momentary, but and South. We are glid that they have taken this position. If the hard momentary is the state of the proper of all parties, re-cobined these first end to the proper of the first Logistic tone, and to near the special proper of the first Logistic tone, and to near the special proper of the first Logistic tone, and to near the special proper of the first Logistic tone, and to near the special proper of the first Logistic tone, and to near the special proper of the first Logistic tone, and to near the special proper of the first Logistic tone, and the logistic tone, and the logistic tone of the first Logistic tone, and the logistic tone of the first Logistic tone, and the logistic tone of the first Logistic tone to come the count of the first Logistic tone to come the count of a special tone of the first Logistic tone, and the logistic tone of the first Logistic tone of all parties, re-cobined these first the logistic tone of the first Logistic tone of the Logistic tone

HINSDALE, MASS, Sept. 2, 1854. tion at Worcester, September 7th. The objects were effected with a spirit of unity. Men formerly acting with the old parties are heartily engaged in uniting the strength of the people on the side of Freedom. There will be more independent acting and voting, and less subservious to a vote distriction when the time subserviency to party dictation when the time subserviency to party dictation when the time comes for the expression of the voice of the people at the polls, next Nevember. The leaders of the Whig party attempted to show their fondness for Anti-Slavery principle in the late Whig Convention—1st, by resolving that "the Whig party of the State has always been true to Liberty"—a declaration historically false, as the record of the votes of its delegates to the Religious Convention will show when they imore Convention will show, when they the Baltimore Convention will show, when they voted to discountenance all agitation of the Slavery question; 2d, by dodging the "Cuba question," and leaving loopholes through which they may escape to the Southern wing. It yet remains to be seen what will be the result of such policy. Unless the people have become stopefied by resolves without action, they will see through such "expedient" policy, and place their mark of condemnation on such a two-sided party. Yours for Liberty place their mark or conduction the two-sided party. Yours for Liberty,

Junius.

part of the proposition to which a rational objection can be made, is the name of "Superior," which is in absurdly bad taste. Mackinaw or Chippewa would be admirable, but Superior never.

G.

Double Puniehment — Henry Wright, a free negro, was arraigned before the Bedford (Va.) county court, on Monday last, upon the charge of an attempt to commit an outrage upon a little white girl, and having pleaded guilty, the court sentenced him to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It will be remembered that this is the scamp who was recently tried by Judge Lynch at Liberty, and suffered the peculiar penalty due to his orime.

PATRICK HENRY'S RESOLUTIONS ON THE STAMP ACT.—It gives us great pleasure to announce that our indefatigable antiquarian friend, N. F. Cabell, Esq., of Nelson, Chairman

The New York Express says it has private advices from Canada, which give assurances that the Reciprocal Treaty between Great Britain and the United States will be ratified during the month of September. The new Par-

Sheppard was chosen as temporary Chairman.

Mr. Rynders moved that all delegates may
be admitted, unless specially objected to; which
motion was carried. Mr. Ludlow, from Suffolk, and Mr. Mann.

are prominent candidates for President.

The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock, when the election of permanent officers will be first in order. Thus far, the Custom-house

party is in the ascendency.

Syracuse, Sept. 6.—The Convention was organized by the election of Wm. H. Ludlow as President. Committees were appointed. Among the resolutions proposed was one to appoint a committee to nominate a State Committee. Another was to nominate a ticket, mittee. Another was would with with the understanding that the, would with draw one half, if the "Hards" would us the

Mr. Cochrane, of Schenectady, was against any measures of recommodation until a plat-form should be adopted. He concurred with the Chairman, that there was but one Demo-Nothing material was done.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Resolu tions, stated that the action of the committee on the general features was unanimous, except Mr. Mann said that Mr. Wright had missken the committee—it was not untnimoss.

Mr. Wright then read the majority report, which was recommendatory of compromising differences on the Nebraska question, dead ternal improvements, &c. The resolutions were also highly complimentary to Governor

Syracuse, Sept. 7 .- The Convention re-assem-

Seymour. These latter were adopted without Gov. Seymour was then nominated for reelection. The vote was very faint, not more than twenty having voted.

A minority report was presented, condemu-ing the passage of the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was signed by Messrs. Mann, Welch, and Judge Ellsworth. It was moved to append it to the majority report.

Mr. Preston King spoke in opposition to the
Nebraska bill, declaring that to endorse that
measure would be a condemnation of the Con-

vention. The people (he said) would hold in derision the judgment of a Convention which endorsed that bili. endorsed that bill.

The previous question was then moved and seconded, by a vote of 233 ayes to 179 noss. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers and hisees.

The main question was then ordered to be Mr. Rynders moved to strike out all of the resolutions relating to the Missouri Compro-mise. The motion was ruled out of order.

The majority resolutions were then taken up and adopted separately. Mr. P. W. Rose, of St. Lawrence, withdraw from the Convention, dissenting totally from the second resolution.

Mr. Preston King said that, as the Convenion had adopted the Nebraska bill, he could

no longer act with it. [Thundering cheers.] Mr. Abijah Mann was refused leave to offer three more resolutions.

Mr. Charles G. Meyers, of St. Lawrence, and Mr. Seacord, of Orange, also left the Convention.

The motion to nominate Gov. Seymour by acclamation was then put. Ten voted in favor of the motion, and six against it. [No ap-

plause ]
Mr. Mann was in favor of Gov. Seymour's nomination, but wanted to know his position on the Nebraska bill. [A violent attempt to choke him down, failed]

Mr. Welch wished the minority report to appear on the record; which was granted.

Mr. Mann submitted three of the resolutions

which were offered in committee. They were the Baltimore resolves of 1852. The year and nays were ordered; and, amid great confusion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock. THIRD DESPATCH.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Syracuse, Sept. 7.—The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Mann's resolutions were read, and are in substance as follows:

in substance as follows:

1. Asserts the power of Congress to make regulations for Territories, and that it is its bounden duty to provide against the extension and establishment of slavery therein.

2. Disclaims interference with slavery as existing, by national legislation.

3. Dissents from the creed that the slavery solicy is morally or commercially beneficial or

ant Governor, and the President va-

When C. Dursheimen's name was called, he arose and said that, after the resolutions which had been passed, he considered it a disgrace to have his name in the Convention.

The name of Abijah Mann was called, and he dealined to vote, and left the Convention amid choers and hisses.

Mr. Ludlow was then nominated for Lieut. Governor, and Jason Clark, of Jefferson, was nominated as Canal Commissioner.

A motion was made to proceed to the nomination of State Prison inspector, and the Convention became thin, and, amid great confusion, William R. Andrews was nominated over Storms, the present incumbent.

whatsoever, designed to impose any taxation whatsoever upon them, other than the laws and ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid.

"Reselved, That any person who shall by speaking or writing maintain that any person or persons, other than the General Assembly of this Colony, have any right or power to lay any taxation whatsoever on the people here, shall be deemed an enemy to his Majesty's Colony."

We are surprised that the degenerate Virginians of the present day should glory in the paternity of these higher law resolutions. They would be more consistent in branding them, as they have branded that other ancient Virginian document, the Declaration of Independence, as "a self-evident lie."

BECIPROCITY TREATY.

The New York Express says it has private advices from Canada, which give assurances that the Reciprocal Treaty between Great Brit, that the Reciprocal Treaty between Great Brit, and the committee was not at Albany, and could not be found.

Mr. Ludlow resumed the chair, and the committee was not at Albany, and could not be found.

Mr. Ludlow resumed the chair, and the committee was not at Albany, and could not be found.

A motion to continue the powers of the committee was lots; and, after the umal resolutions of the committee was lots; and, after the umal resolutions of the committee was lots; and, after the umal resolutions of the committee was lots; and, after the umal resolutions of the committee was lots; and, after the umal resolutions of the committee was lots; and, after the umal resolutions of the committee was lots; and, after the umal resolutions of the committee was lots; and the committee was lots; and the committee was lots in the committee was lots in the committee was lots and the committee was lots in the committee was lots and the private and the committee was lots in the committee was lots of the committee was lots in the commi

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—Boston, Sept 9.— Senator Foot says that the Administration has not carried a single county or Senator in Ver-mont; that they will not have more than thir-ty members out of two hundred and thirty.

Ine gratitrade

New York, September 8.—The United States steamship Star of the West left San Juan on the 30th, connecting with the steamship Cortes, which sailed from San Francisco, August 16.

The San Francisco markets continued depressed, and most of the staples were declining in price.

The mining prospects were necessable than at pressent All born.

in price.

The mining prospects were never more favorable than at present.

All hopes of any arrangement between the two wings of the Democratic party in California have been abandoned. There is now but little doubt that the Whigs will carry the State.

Lieut. Beckwith, of the overland surveying party, has arrived at Sacramento. He has examined five passes north of Noble's Pass, and pronounces all the passes impracticable for a railroad except Noble's Pass and the one next

The English clipper ship North Fleet had arrived at San Francisco, in forty-four days from China, bringing intelligence that the reb-els had attacked Canton with irresistible bravery, causing a panic among the Imperial troops in the city, which soon surrendered without much bloodshed.

A treaty has been concluded between the

American Commissioner and the Government of the Sandwich Islands, for the annexation of the islands to the United States. This treaty was dispatched by mail to the United States, from San Francisco, on the 16th. All the members of the King's Council are in favor of annexation, except two; and the King himself is said to be the most active promoter of the treaty. The details of the treaty have not

We saw a singular article in the Richmond Enquirer, the other day, which paper is not, or apparently not, opposed to slavery. It contains these words: "Oar own views are, that slavery is destined to be extended, but not perpetuated. Thousands of square miles will yet contain servitude from one part of the human family to another, where it does not now exist, yet shall

it not continue?" Will the Enquirer have the goodness to tell us when, where, and how, he thinks slavery will stop? We are interested in this matter, for a friend of ours has, in Marshall county, ten thousand acres of land, for which he expects to get an average of about fifteen dollars an acre, while land in Ohio, situated like that in every respect, sells for just forty dollars an acre. Now, the difference would buy all the slaves in Marshall county. It would make him to pretty little sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars clear, and perhaps he might be desirous of knowing whether he may expect slavery to cease any time soon. All this region of country is situated in like manner.—Wheeling Gazette.

Sept. 6. - Th CHARLESTON, Sept. 6.— Incre were here deaths from yellow fever yesterday. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston stopped payment to-day. The directors are all responsible men, and the State is fully able to redeem every dollar.

Columbia, (S. C.) Sept. 6.—The deaths during the week ending at noon to-day have been 40 twenty of which were from yellow faver. CHARLESTON.

49, twenty of which were from yellow fever. SAVANNAH, Sept. 6.—The interments at Sa-

vannah yesterday were 23, of which 13 were victims of yellow fever. The interments for the entire week were 123, of which 74 were of yellow fever. Ninety-six stores are closed, and business is in a measure suspended.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—A young man named Short, of Cincinnati, was fatally wounded in a duel by a young lawyer named Peacock, yesterday, on the Kentucky side of the river. The quarrel was about a young girl whom Short was engaged to marry. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 .- A procession of th American Protestant Association Lodges of the State of New Jersey, mostly composed of Irish-men, took place at Newark yesterday, nearly

2,000 being in line. While passing William street, near High, about four o'clock, in the im mediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic church the neighborhood thickly populated with Irish a collision occurred between the Catholics and the parties composing the procession. As the end of the procession passed along, a man in the line was knocked down, and at the same time one or two shots were fired from the Catholic church. This was the signal for a general riot. The entire procession broke line and entered the church, which, in a few minutes, was completely riddled, and the doors and windows broken in. The seats were torn up, the the whole of the erial cavity of the lungs, and thus Many pistols were fired and other weapons used during the riot. John McCarthy was fatally wounded, and another severely out. Great excitement prevailed, and further difficulty was anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 .- The friends of Jo seph R. Chandler, in consequence of the nomi-nation of Job R. Tyson as the Whig candidate for Congress, have called a town meeting in favor of his nomination as an independent Whig

MACHIAS, (ME,) Sept. 6 .- A large and enthusiastic Anti-Nebraska meeting was held last night. They nominated the Rev. James A. Milliten for Congress from the 6th district, in opposition to Mr. Fuller, the Democratic cante for re-election.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6 .- Nine slaves absconded from Boone county, Kentucky, on Sunday. They are supposed to be concealed in this city.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British mail steamer Africa arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 26th of August—three days later than before received.

The steamship Indiana arrived out on the 23d ultimo, and the Alps on the 24th.

The latest accounts from the allied camp state that the Crimea expedition had not sailed, but that preparations therefor had been renewed.

on the 20th of August, the Austrian army for the occupation of the Principalities, entered Wallachia; and it is stated that the whole of Wallachia, and perhaps Moldavia, would be occupied.

The Russians were still concentrated on the Pruth, and the Turks were at Bucharest; but

o immediate battle is expected.

It is reported that the Turks have met with terrible defeat at Kan, and lost in the battle

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Sept. 11. — To morrow will be the anniversary of the bettle of North Point. The Old Defenders are busily engaged, preparing for their visit to Alexandria. They leave early in the morning. Nearly or quite all our military companies, as usual on that occasion, will be on parade. Business will to some extent be suspended.

Business remains quiet. Sales to-day of 1,300 barrels Howard Street flour, at \$9; City Mills, \$8.50. Rye flour, \$7.75. Corn meal, \$4.25 a \$4.50. Wheat—good to prime white, \$1.70 a \$1.85; choice white, \$1.90; red, good to prime, \$1.65 a \$1.76. Corn—white, 80 a 82 cents;

\$1 65 a \$1.76. Corn—white, 80 a 82 cents; yellow, 82 a 85 cents. Rye, \$1.08 a \$1.10. Oate, 48 a 50 to 53 cents. Seeds unchanged. Provisions firm, without change in prices. Gro-

peries steady.

There were 1,600 head of beef cattle offered to-day, and 900 were sold at prices ranging from \$2,50 to \$3,25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$5 a \$6 50 nett, averaging \$3 25 gross, showing 25 cents decline per 100 lbs. There were 300 head left over. Hogs, \$5.25 a \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Sheep very plenty, and sales at \$1.621/2 to \$3 per head.

NEW YORK MARKET. New York, Sept. 11.—Flour—State and Ohio brands have further declined 12½ cents per barrel; Western sold at \$9.50 a \$9.75; Southern, \$9 50 a \$9.75. Wheat is firm, with sales at \$2 121/2 for white Genesee, \$1.95 for Southern white, and \$1.98 for Southern red. Corn has further declined 2 cents, with sales at 81 a 821/2 for Western mixed, 90 a 93 for Western white, and 85 a 87 cents for Western yellow.

FREAKS OF TRADE .- Sugar is now cheaper an flour in New Orleans. A barrel of the best sugar at the present price—say 200 pounds, at three and a half cents, is seven dollars, while flour, weighing 196 pounds, sells at eight dollars.

Provisions are unchanged.

General Niepkoichytzki has been appointed to the command of the fifth corps of the Russian army. Bringing out such a name as this does not look much like peace. The Turks may beat him, but he will defy them to pro-nounce his name; and if he beats them, it can be truly said that they will never be able "to tell what hurt them."

We do not know who did that! The attitude of the Northern Democracy is full of interest. - Washington Sentinel. So was that of the man who fell over the Falls at Nisgara.

## MARRIAGE.

Married, Aug. 24, at Pleasant Hill, Clermon Co., Ohio, Dr. H. FREASE, of Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure, to Miss Cella P. Ricken, eldest laughter of Eben S. Ricker, of the former

MRS. VANDERBILT, NO. 185 SUFFOLE STREET, DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS: Being unwell, and not knowing whether i rocceded from derangement of the liver or merely ysteries, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and before I had

sed them all, was entirely relieved. I am now en joying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly af-New York, March 25, 1852. P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. Mc ane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Steres in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but, Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills. now before the public. A wonderful discovery has recently been nade by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of onsumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health—as an evidence of which, he has in-numerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with

the whole of the serial cavity of the sings, and also escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digostion. The Hygenna is fer sale at all the Druggists throughout the country.

New York Dutchman, January 14.

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in anther column of this paper.

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A umns of reading matter; ten or more engravings; a Song, words and music; an Original Tale; a column of beautiful Poetry; Department of Agriculture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Manner, attaining Miscollan;

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THE DIME is intended to be entirely meral and unobjectionable; avoiding all subjects of a sectional, partissan, or sectarian character. Giving facts rather than opinions, it aims to be of the greatest use and benefit o all, giving offence to none, and becoming everywhere a cheeriul and welcome visiter.

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THE Seventh Annual Term will commence November 1st, 1854 and continue four months.

PROFESSORS.—Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudonos; Encod
C. Rolfe, M. D., Obstories and Diseases of Womes
and Children; Stephan Treesy, M. D., Principles and
Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Matoria Medica and General Thorapouties; Henry M
Cobb, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; Wm. S. Brown
Chemistry and Toxicology.

TERS.—To asset Professor, \$10; Practical Anab

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WATERPROOF ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE CORK SOLES

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London, England. American establishments, 38 A
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THE HYDROMAGER is a valuable discovery for pr
tecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore
preventive of many Lung discasses, without any de
toring whatever. The Hydromagen is in the Lrm
a cole, and worn inside the boot or shoe. Its med
oated character is a powerful antidot to discase.

For gentlemen, it will be found agracable, warr
and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainie
weather, as the foot camot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lighte
soled boots or shoes, in the most inclement weather
with impunity; while Consumption, so prevaler
smong the young of our southry, may be thwarts
by their general adoption. They entirely supersed
over shoes as the latter cause the feet to perspire in
a very unhealthy manner; and, locaides, are no
dangerous wear to pedestrians in ity weather, like
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appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being a
mere thin sline of cork prepared, peculiarly placed
inside, does not increase the size of the boot, of
cause the foot to appear untidy. To children they
are extremely valuable, as they may negge in exercise with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides,
those with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides,
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SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART., M. D., The Eminent Medical Practitioner, has left a value able legacy to the world in his Great Preventive of Consumption,

UNFAILING CURE FOR PULMONARY DISEASES,
Without the Use of Medicine! Sir A. C., Bart., invented and advised the use of THE MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR.

THE MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR.

To all persons of all ages and conditions, as a cortain and a safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, according to fashion, and the continual changes of our climate.

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To demonstrate these facts, inquire of any English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the boneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alsens recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley, & Co., of London and Manchester, England, were originally intrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continue to manufacture according to his original instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "The Protectors" to see to their being genuine.

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genuine.
Remember, this is a staple article, and no patent RETAIL PRICES. Gent's size - \$1.50 each.
Ladies " - 1.00 "
Boys & Misses - 75 "

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HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & CO.,

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ANTHONY BURNS'S FAREWELL TO BOSTON!

June 2, 1854. A POEM SET TO MUSIC, BY J. W.

Just published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Bept. 7. No. 117 Washington st., Boato ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES!

merican Laws and American Courts in the Vent 1854.

Whave just published a work which must astonish the eivilized world. It is the personal narrative of MRS. MARGARET DOUGLASS, a Southern woman, who was imprisoned for one month in the common jail of Novfolk Virginia, under the Laws of Virginia, for the Crime of Teaching Free Colored Children Year 1854.

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Four of which, with the following titles, are now ready: Pictures and stories from Uncle.

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HARPER ONE YEAR FOR ONLY TWO DOLLARS! A ND all other periodicals at equally low prices.

See my "Periodical List" for September, now ready, which I shall be happy to mail gratis, and free of postage, to all post paid applicants.

P. D. ORVIS,

Aug. 31—5t 180 Fulton street, New York.

CAPTAIN FOOTE'S AFRICA AND THE D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broad-way, have just published the following interest-AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG. BY

arrange of the American Flags. By Commander Andrew H. Foote, Lieut. Commanding U. S. brig Perry, on the Cosst of Africa, 1850-351. I vol. 12mo, pp. 379, illustrated with handsomely-timted lithographic plates.

CONTEN RS.—Discoveries by Franch and Portuguese along the Coast—Slave Trade Systematized—Horrors of the Middle Passage—African Nations—Formation of the American Colonization Society—Disposal of Recaptured Slaves by the American Government—The Commonwealth of Liberia—Thomas H. Buchana—Use of the American Flag in the Slave Trade—Slavers at Basse—Expedition Against Them—Conflict—Death of King Bentreral—Expedition of Enchanan—His Character—Condition of Liberia as a Nation—Aspect of Liberia to a Visitor—Condition of the People, compared with that of their Race in the United States—Schools—Condition of the Slave on board of the Slave Vessels—Capture of the Slave on board of the Slave Vessels—Capture of the Slave on board of the Slave Vessels—Capture of the Slave on board of the Slave Vessels—Capture of the Slave on board of the Slave Vessels—Capture of the Slave St. Helena—Appearance of the Estad—Liland of Madeira—Interference of the British Common With the Distinguish of the Perry and Steamer Cyclops—Capture of the Slave Trade—St. Helena—Appearance of the Estad—Liland of Madeira—Interference of the British Consul with the Louisa Benton—Necessity of Squadrons for Protection of Commerce and Citizens Abroad.

This interesting volume makes us exquainted with veryimportant facts connected with the efforts of the American Government to suppress the slave trade on the Coast of Africa. Lieut, Foote act only places before us a record of what occurred while he was in account of the History and Government of the African Race—their manners and customs, an account of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Liberia, its condition, prospects, &c. It abeunds in every variety of incident and adventure, and will, from the very novelty of the unbject, have a wide sale.

D. Appleton & Co. have just published the fifth

housand.
RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count A. D. Gurowski. One neat volume, 12mo, pp. 328—well printed. Price \$1, cloth.

The author takes no superficial, empirical view of

of Russia, the nature and extent of her resources, and the practical influence of her institutions, will here find better materials for his purpose than in any single volume new extant.—N. Y. Tribune.
Aug. \$1—3t THE COMMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts, on a new

This new Association is designed to encourage and popularize the fine arts, and disseminate pure and wholesome literature throughout the country. For this purpose, a Gallery of Art is to be permanently founded, which will each year contain a choice and valuable collection of Paintings, Statuary, &c.,

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION!

The Association will also publish, and issue to its members each year, the best Literature of the day, consisting of the most popular monthly magazines, reviews, and pictorial library works.

The officers of the Association for 1854 have the pleasure of suncunoing that the subscription books for the current year are now open, and that the first annual distribution of Works of Art, contained in the above Gallery, will take place in January next, on which coession there will be distributed among the members of the Association, free of charge, several hundred superb Works of Art, among which will be the original and world-renowned statue of Hiram Powers.

THE GREEK SLAVE,

purchased at an expense of over \$5,000! Also, a large and very choice collection of magnificent Oil Paintings, consisting of the best productions of American and Foreign Artists, among which are the works of Sontag, Meeker, Read, Kensett, Grisweld, Clough,

agent in Europe, will render this by far the most complete Gallery of Art in the United States.

THE LITERATURE,
published for disseminating among the members of the Association, for 1854, will consist of the following Monthly Magasines, Reviews, &c., vis: Harper's, Putnam's, Blackwood, Knickerbocker, Godey's Lady's Book, and Graham's Magasine; together with the following Quarterly Reviews, reprinted in New York, vis: Westminster, London Quarterly, North British, and Edinburgh.

The Association is open to all; any person may become a member on the payment of \$3, which entitle him to a member for one year, and also to a free ticket in the annual distribution of Statuary, Paintings, &c. All who take five memberships, are entitled to any five of the Magasines one year, and six tickets in the distribution.

The wide-spread fame of the above periodicals renders it needless to say anything in their praise. as it is conceded that, as literary organs, they are far in advance of any others in the world. The publisher's price of each is invariably \$3 a year: thus, by being a member of this Association, it secures to all the two-fold benefit of three dollars' worth of sterning literature, and a ticket in the distribution of the most magnificent collection of choice Works of Art in the country.

The Gallery of the Association is located at San-

magnificent collection of choice works of Art in the country.

The Gallery of the Association is located at Sandusky city, where superb Granite Buildings have been creeted for it, and in whose spacious Saloon the whole sollastion of Statuary and Paintings will be exhibited. The net proceeds derived rom the sale of memberships are devoted expresely to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

The increasing interest felt in the advancement of the fine arts warrants the belief that this Association will, with the powerful aid of literature, become at once universally popular, as it not only encourages and calityates the fine arts, but dissoninates sterling literature throughout the land, thereby adapting it-

### WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era.

HURSEBACK ON THE HEIGHT. A bowl of blue Of the world in whole, this round and bowl

Uneven green: With distant waving lines of wooded hills; And gloomy glons, with hidden murmuring rills
And silent, sunny, upland fields, between:
Wheaten fields, of wisp-bound grain,
Shock'd slant, or pitch'd on many a high piled wair Slow led, oft stopping, o'er the yellow stul Oaten fields, that wait awhile,

Nodding wide, Along the hillock's breezy side, Down to the grassy meads, where whitest wild-flor

Escaping from the hills, moothing their fretted ripples, glitter as th This round of green—
Tufted here and shaven there Forest-black, or knoll'd in sheen

And O! so fair. So very fair, With many a shaded homestead, whitening all th Cattle about in herds, Lawn-illuming poultry and eave-chatting birds

Full of flashing humming-birds and buzzing And, in the porches, human eyes of fire-Glancing at the gilded spire, Rising from the place of graves,-Where the weeping willow waves,-And, gathering to itself each pure desire, Pointing higher, This round of green-

Is all of earth that may be seen. That bowl of blue-Of even blue: No hills, or rills; no glens, or fields; no mead homesteads there! No place of graves, Where the willow waves, or glimpse of gilded spire, in that better air! Transparent blue-A seeming shape, but only a hue, With all the universe shining through All day—the sun, excessively bright;

The stars—all night;
And, blessing all hours, the meek moonlight That bowl of blue, Etherial blue-All smooth and hard as it gooms to be I see! I see! The outlet of hope is there No refuge for hope is here Could I compass the whole of this globe of green,

In every part would be seen, The place of graves, Where the willow waves, And death and despair have been But, away and away-By night or by day-The spirit may flit through the yielding sky, And find the heaven Where sin is forgiven And none of the shriven Can over die!

A round of green: A bowl of blue: Of the world in whole, this round and bowl Are all that meet my view.

But-faith has a keener sight, And lives in a purer light, And to them who look at the upper world, All is right! Baltimore, July, 1854.

# CANTON, CHINA, June 20, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: While the Nebraska bill and the war in Eu rope are absorbing the attention of your readers, events on this side of the world may possess but little interest. The rebellion is, of course, the main topic here. A short account of its origin and progress may not be out of place, as an introduction to my letter. In 1850, numerous bands of robbers in Canton and Kwang-si Provinces united under Hungtai-tsiuen, as Emperor, with the title of Tienten, who appointed six generals and ministers, with the title of Kings. After several engagements at various places, Yung-ngan-fu, in Kwang-si, fell into their hands, on the 27th August, 1851. Here the Emperor had established

In making their escape from this city, when surrounded by Imperialists, many rebels were killed, and Tien-teh taken captive, sent to Peking, and executed, in June, 1852. After this, the Insurgents proceeded in a northeast direction, and about the end of Jane took end of 1852. The capture of this important city, situated at the junction of the outlet of the great lake with the Yang tz-kiang, was the great lake with the Yang tsz kiang, was the commencement of that series of unparalleled successes that attended the descent of the Yang tsz-kiang for three hundred miles, and ended in the fall of Nanking on the 21st of March, 1853. During the summer and fall of this year, the rebels advanced northward, with various success, until they had several important cities on the Grand Canal and in the Province of Chili, in which Peking is situated, but were driven back again by the Imperial forces, who regained possession of the cities in Chili Province, and two or three on the northern portion of the Grand Canal.

who will be obliged to buy breadstuffs this year for their own consumption.

It was not anticipated, probably, by any of the province, and spent several months in 1846 with Rev. I. J. Roberts, an American Baptist missionary, stationed in this city. From him was obtained the knowledge of the Bible, which gave arigin to the religious element of the insurrection.

Very different views are entertained here, as elsewhere, as to what is to be hoped for mankind from this feature of this wonderful movement. On the one hand, much good is expected to result from the distribution of the Bible

VERD. MONT AT HOME.

so long latent in the hearts of our citizens, was not dead—it is rising. It is the "peoples" now, as it never was before. Compromisers, Unionists, Whigs, &c., almost without an exception, spurn the resolution of breaking down the Missouri Compromise to—slavery. And this is not so much to be wendered at, for all that the Free-Soilers are in the minority. All claim themselves free. All think more or less for freedom—alas, that they should not oftener act.

But there is one creed, or doctrine, impressed on the youthful mind with the first rudiments of thought, which—though good in its place, like everything else—is nearly fatal to all generous, noble emotions of humanity. It is devotion to party. Doting fathers, whether Whig or Democratic, teach their children, first of all, that party devotion is the most sacred principle in politics. Veterans in life's warfare, that party devotion is the most sacred princi-ple in politics. Veterans in life's warfare, "scarred by time, and hoary-haired," lift their sunny-faced grandchildren on their knee, and praise their devotion to party schemes, party men, and party nominations, "good or bad." And the principle of right, the heaven-born principle of action, which should be the gui-ding star of freemen, is smothered beneath our miserable life-teachings; and the old parties are sustained for what they have done, as though they were the only palladium of safety, and were Godlike, could not err. In such an hour as this, however, in the excitement of the hour as this, however, in the excitement of the times, old thoughts and rules are forgotten— "the world must move on in some way"—and overwhelms them, by the very excess of their greediness for oppression.

Also, have just been looking over Tupper's (Martin Farquhar) works. Do you call them "good?" In his sonnets, he says to Wash-

-" Great, virtuous, modest;

To Tell:

"O, Liberty ! sweet Angel much maligned." And again, in his Proverbial Philosophy "o "Whence cometh the dectrine that all should be equal and free? We are equal and free was the watchword that spirited the legions of

Satan."

Beautifully harmonious poetiques, are they not? And that "watchword"—how must we take it? All allow heaven an oppositive, as far as may be, of hell—as far as light of darkness, as good of bad; then, of course, their watchwords would not be the same, but oppositives. Heave, the watchword that "spirits" tives. Hence, the watchword that "spir the angels of God must be, "we are unequal Indescribably beautiful halos of truth, loom-

ing o'er the sea from England's genius-son, are they not? KARL GLOAMIN. Vermont, 1854.

That the drought has spread over an immense region of the country, there can be no doubt; and that prices will be held at the topmost notch for some time to come, we may well imagine. Portions of Maryland and Virginia have suffered seriously. We therefore deem it a duty to prevent advantage being taken of any partial necessity, by keeping the public advised of the agricultural prospects elsewhere. Crops in North Carolina.—The editor of the

Portsmouth (Va.) Globs, who has lately been through a large portion of North Carolina, says the corn crop in that State this season will be a better average than there has been for the last twenty years, the rains having fall-New Orleans, August 30 .- One of the editors

of the Picayune says:
"We have just returned from a most de lightful repetition of our usual summer tour to the North, whither we went alike for business and relaxation, and where we passed a few weeks very agreeably, and, we trust, not un-profitably. We were favored with delightful weather throughout, and saw on every hand evidences of increasing prosperity. Here and there the effects of long-continued drought upon agriculture were visible; but, upon the whole, we found the hopes of the husbandman far outweighing his fears as to what is in store for him in the coming harvest."

for him in the coming harvest."

The Drought.—A correspondent writes to the Norwich Courier as follows:

"As there is a great deal of croaking about the famine that will grow out of the almost unparalleled drought, I will say that I have been an observer of the seasons for thirty years, and I have never known it to fail, that when we have had an extensive drought in the summer, we have copious rains in the autumn, and abundance of late fall pasture."

Wheat from Canada—It is pleasant during

who regained possession of the cities in Chili Province, and two or three on the northern portion of the Grand Canal.

According to latest reliable accounts, the Insurgents had possession of three provincial capitals, and of parts of five Provinces on both sides the Yang-tez-kiang. The territory which they control contains about forty millions of inhabitants, and some of the richest soil of the Empire. They have three armies in the field, one in Shan-tung Province, which has met with great reverses, one in Ngan-hwai, and one in Hunan. Hung-siu-tziuen seems to be the chief, since the death of Tien-tah, and he is staled

LAPAYETTE, (INDIANA) Aug. 29.

erops in Ireland:

"The weather, during the last week, has been rather unsettled; but, although a good deal of rain has fallen, the grain crops do not appear to have been at all injured. The wheat looks well, and is now ripening fast; and I do not observe that it has in any place been beaten down. It is remarkably free from blight or smut, while the ear is considered unusually large and full. The oat crop has suffered more from the rain and weather than the wheat; nor is it altogether so free from blight, although upon this head there is certainly little to complein of.

"Upon the whole, there is still every reason will be the whole, there is still every reason will be the words:

"In property of no citizen of a new slave State from the south of California.

"2. The nationalisation of the institution of Slavery.

"Slavery is now sectional, and the man who takes his slave into a free State, does so at the peril of losing his slave. A few words incorporated into an appropriation bill, or smuggled into some private bill, is all that is wanting. It is said that the following will be the words:

"The property of no citizen of any State shall be endangered or forfeited whilst being occupied in, of transporting through, any other peril of losing in the same of the ascendant. The forthcoming measures and the star of the ascendant. The forthcoming measures and the star of the ascendant. The forthcoming measures are the ascendant. The forthcoming measures are the ascendant. The forthcoming measures are the ascendant. The forthcoming measures and the star of the ascendant. The forthcoming measures and the star of the ascendant. The forthcoming measures and the star of the ascendant. The forthcoming measures are the sum of the south of California.

"2. The nationalisation of the institution of slavery.

"3. Slavery is now sectional, and the man who takes his slave. A few words into an appropriation bill, or smuggled into some private bill, is all that is wanting. The property of no citizen of any state shall be endangered

[From the London Times of August 17.] But the present treaty does not stop her The two most important questions which have been agitated since the peace of Ghent between the two Governments, with reference to countries, are, on the one hand, the admission aies into the Union free of duty, and, o the other hand, the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canals connecting the great Lakes with the Atlantic, on free and equal terms to the citizens of the United States.

The treaty rapidly negotiated and signed by Lord Elgin, after the previous discussion of these subjects which had been ably conducted by Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, thoroughly deserves the name of the Reciprocity Treaty, by which it is com-monly described in the United States, and will e known in history, inesmuch as these two points are both comprised in it. The British Colonies obtain the admission of their raw produce into the States, free of duty. The United States obtain the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canals, subject, however, to the right of the British Government to suspend this privilege, in which case the preceding con

we see the procession may also be suspended.

We are, however, unwilling and disinclined to describe these stipulations as concessions on either side, for, except inasmuch as they serve as elements of negotiation in transactions of this nature, we are satisfied that the loss in on both. Commercial intercourse, like mercy blesses him that gives and him that takes. I is not a balance of loss and gain, but the cu-mulative and additional force we all derive from more rapid, economical, and extended in-tercourse, from more abundant supplies, more frequent markets, and from the readier operations of trade. For instance, the admission of the produce of Canada to the North American tween one of the largest and most expansive

corn-growing regions of the world and the

The Canadian farmers will gain great facil-

Atlantic ports.

nale, and coast. The same advantages will accrue to the British Colonies by the American traffic on our lines of water communication, Multi pertransibunt et augebiter scientia—and not only scientia, but wealth, humanity, and peace. The progress of Canada in the last few years has been surprising. Self-government friends. This has given rise to a suspicion that peace. The progress of Canada in the last faw years has been surprising. Self-government and free trade have given an impulse to those provinces which they never found under the discipline of the Colonial Office and the action of protective laws, and with increasing prosper ty and power has come an increasing spirit of independence—a Canadian national feeling, listinct from that of the United States, and relying on the good feeling of the mother country, who has learned at last to let her mighty off-spring stride onwards alone. This very treaty requires the sanction of the Colonial as well as of the Imperial Legislature before it can come into full operation, and the subject will there-fore be fully discussed in Parliament, both here fore be fully discussed in Parliament, both here and abroad. But this discussion will only display more conspicuously the effects of a wise adherence to those liberal and comprehensive principles which have changed the commercial relations of foreign countries, and placed the commercial system of this nation on what we venture to think an indestructible basis.

We find the following paragraph in the Richmond Enquirer. We are glad to perceive the first day of November, 1854, for twelve that the editor is free from the narrow prejudices which have been exhibited by other Virdices which have been exhibited by the v dices which have been exhibited by other Vir-

"A Rush for Virginia.—The Chambersburg (Pa.) Valley Spirit says: 'We are inclined to think that a very large number of Pennsylvanians will visit Virginia in the course of the next three or four months, with a view of purchasing landed property there. Several have already gone from this county. We have been called upon to answer scores of inquiries, made personally and by letter, concerning Virginia farms, mills, &c., advertised in our paper; and almost every one who has applied personally to us for the terms on which the various estates advertised were offered, has expressed a bolief that farmers and millers could do better by purchasing in Virginia than by going West. Lands can be hought far lower in Virginia than in Pennsylvania, or even in Ohio, and there are causes now operating in the Old Dominion that will in a very few years greatly enhance the value of real estate. We are reliably informed that tolerably handsome fortunes have been realized in some localities. "A Rush for Virginia -The Chambersbur have been realized in some loca

tive Slave Law, or the Slavery part of the Kanne and Nebraska bill. It knows that it cannot be done, and so fears nothing. It has two great measures still behind. These measures Col. Benton, and every man opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Law, will oppose. Col. Benton is the only opponent who has submitted his name to the People. He has fallen. The cry is, let all other Democrats who opposed the repeal share his fate, and the star of Slavery extension will be in the ascendant. The forthcoming measures

repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and to repeal the Kansas and Nebraska bill as soon as he of Slavery, and being elected only once in six years, the South can never lose an advantage that it once gains.
"The South is practical, and the North im-

practical, in this matter.

### DESIGNS UPON MEXICO

A telegraphic despatch of Monday night, from New York, referred to a meditated movement against a Mexican war steamer now fitting out in that port. The subjoined article goes somewhat into detail:

From the New York Evening Post of September 4 The beautiful little war steamer Santa Anna, built by Westervelt and Company, is attracting street, East river, where she is getting ready for her departure for Vera Cruz. pierced for fourteen guns, though she will only mount ten. These guns are 24-pounders, and they give the steamer a formidable appearance. Her officers and crew consist of citizens of the Juited States, and, with the exception of the aptain, their engagements are made for two

If the rumors in circulation, however, are to be believed, Gen. Santa Anna will never see

Santa Anna, is now in this city, engaged in fitting out an armed expedition against the present Mexican Government. Three or four ves-ecls have been named as connected with this business, and among others the propeller steam-er Benjamin Franklin, which was formerly en-gaged in the trade from New York to a South-She has on board ten thirty-two pounders

and all the ammunition required for a naval engagement, if such a thing should become necessary. It is further rumored that she will sail from this port several days before the Santa Anna, and take the latter vessel at sea. Her officers and crew consist of Americans, all of whom are to be liberally rewarded in case of confound it all! he was a good-looking boy, success.

The other vessels of Alvarez's party are said to be a ship, brig, and schooner. ities of export, the corn-consuming countries of Europe an easier supply, the Americans a vast trade along their Northern railways, canals, and coast. The same advantages will account to the British Colonies by the American Gen. Alvarez, though supposed to be in Mex-

Alvarez will make an easy conquest of the war steamer after her departure from this port. It is even intimated that there is an understanding between the opposite parties, to unite at sea, and place the Santa Anna in possession of Alvarez. Some of the seven million of dollars paid

by the United States to the Mexican Govern-ment, for the Gadsden grant, will likely be carried to Vera Cruz in the Santa Anna, and this is also said to be an inducement to enlist Americans in the expedition of Alvarez. After the capture of the vessel, the plunder is to be divi-

# TROOPS FOR THE FRONTIEB.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 26th of August contains a proclamation of Govern-er Pease, calling for volunteers to meet a requisition made by Gen. Persifer F. Smith, com manding the department of Texas. The call is for six companies of mounted men, to be mustered into the service of the United States on ginia papers towards Northern and European second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier, and seventy-four privates; each man to furnish his own horse, equipments, and arms, and to be furnished with ammunition, forage, and subsistence, by the United States; the pay to be dependent on an appropriation by Congress, which meets in December part.

ember next.

The Governor, deeming it desirable that each section of the State should have an opportunity of farnish a portion of said troops, divides the organized counties of the State (except El Paso, which lies too remote to furnish men in the time allowed) into six districts, from each of which one company will be received. No one will be received unless he is able-bodied, supplied with a good horse suitable for an active good rifle, and a brace of pistols or a Colt's

revolver.

The Telegraph states that Capt. B. O. Payne has already raised a company at Galveston.

The subject of this sudden call is to repel Indian

Virginia Lands.—The Valley Spirit, a paper printed in Pennsylvania, states that a large number of Pennsylvania farmers contemplate visiting Virginia in a short time, for the purpose of purchasing lands. The reason for this is, that lands can be bought at a much lower rate in Virginia than in Pennsylvania. We are glad to hear this, because there is room in the Old Dominion for thousands more of good farmers, and we think it decidedly preferable to going to the far West. The Weston (Lawis o going to the far West. The Weston (Lewisounty, Va.) Herald calls attention to North

The ENDS AIMED AT BY THE UFHOLDERS OF SLAVERY.

The Hon. John Wentworth, in a letter to the Chicago Democrat, writes, among other things, as follows:

"The news of Col. Benton's defeat has just reached here; and I never saw as much joy manifested as there is by the slaveholding interest. It has given them great courage, and I should not be surprised if they should bring on their two great measures next winter. The South cares nothing for the repeal of the Fuginitive Slave Law, or the Slavery part of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It knows that it cannot be done, and so fears nothing. It has

### From the Albany Express, Aug. 31. A STRAY LEAP FROM THE BOOK OF LIFE.

Two or three days ago, the almshouse car-riage left the office of the Overseer of the Poor with two unfortunates who had been driven to seek the public asylum for the poor as their

seek the public asylum for the poor as their home, for the present at least. They were assisted into the vehicle with some show of care and kindness by the driver.

Of their history we know nothing, and did not inquire into it. Unhappily, such occurrences are too frequent to attract anything more than a momentary notice. Their condition we could readily guess at, from their appearance and distinction. pearance and distinction.

Both were young. Both were females. They were dressed meanly, but were scrupulously clean in their apparel. Both exhibited—probably to the extent of their ability to do so—a

plain of.

"Upon the whole, there is still every reason to think that the grain crops will be the most abundant that have been gathered for many years. With regard to potatoes, there can be no doubt that the disease is now spreading, but not to such an alarming extent as some people represent. The new potatoes are generally in use throughout the country; and, although the leaves, and in some cases the stalks, are blighted, yet the tubers are searcely touched, while, for the most part, the quality is excellent. The quantity sown this year is unprecedently large, even compared with the very best of times; so that it is hoped that, after all casualties and losses, there will be a full average supply."

It is said that the following will be the words:

The property of no citizen of any State shall be endaugered or forfeited whilst being occupied in, of transporting through, any other State.' The idea is, that whilst no citizen of lilinois laws, a citizen of another State can occupy a farm in Illinois can hold slaves under our Illinois laws, a citizen of another State can occupy a farm in Illinois, with his slaves, transport them backwards and forwards without danger of forfeited whilst being occupied in, of transporting through, any other State.' The idea is, that whilst no citizen of lilinois laws, a citizen of another State can occupy a farm in Illinois laws, a citizen of another State can occupy a farm in Illinois, with his slaves, transport them backwards and in some cases the stalks, are blighted to act them to their seat in the wag-on. It was a comfortable covered carriage, and it seemed some relief to both of them to rest their weary limbs in it. They were pale, then, and, in the countenances of both, trouble and disease had driven their volume-speaking for the tubers of them will be the words.

The property of no citizen of any there can be allowed the same close to them. State can occupy a farm in Illinois, with his slaves, transport them back-wards and is seemed some relief to both of them to rest their w the Kansas and Nebraska bill as soon as he the comfortable and well-dressed passers-by took his seat. Our Senate being the bulwark and the rumble of equipages that rolled along

happy.

Each heart knew its own bitterness. Each was the storehouse of the wees that are the allotment of so many of our fellow-beings. Probably each could tell a story of blasted hopes, untimely deaths, and sharp misfortunes, that would move a kindly heart to sympathy and to tears. But all this we can only conjecture. I

is probable, at least.

How many thousands of this hapless class rise to the surface of society every day, and are thus skimmed off—disappearing, for a time at least, if not forever, from the world!

It is some consolation—certainly a very gre one to such as those we speak of, if not the only one left to them at last—to be able, in the final extremity, and after the closing strug gle with untoward fortune, to find even such home and such a shelter as are afforded in public asylum for paupers. In regard to these women, one circumstance

we neglected to mention in its proper place We said they did not know each other. In one sense, they did not—in another, a little inci-dent showed that they did. Each had a small bundle, containing, probably, with the excep-tion of what they were clad in, all they could call their own in the world. When they took their seats, one, in the confusion of the mothe pretty little craft bearing his name among the vessels of his navy.

It is said that Gen. Alvarez, the opponent of take, restored it. The owner turning to acknowledge the act, they gazed into each other's wo-imprinted countenances, burst into tears, grasped each other by the hand, and then turned each to her own side of the carriage.

### From the Albany Express, August 31. AN ODD INCIDENT.

coach only a day or two ago. The seat opposite the one we occupied contained a neatly dressed and quite handsome young woman and her boy—a fat, smiling, intelligent, and about the "big ingine;" about "Pa's watch, and his own "little wee pussy cat;" and his honest confession, that he did like "wed "teching." And the smiling and happy mother knew that her darling, whose hair curled all over his head, and whose sparkling eyes were as blue as the skies of Italy, was handsome and smart. We could see it in every look she bent upon him. We won her hanks and smiles, and delighted the boy, with

gift of a lezenge or two.

We were all very happy, and so jogged on, at forty miles to the hour, until the train halt-ed at a station. Then some left us, and others ame in, and on we went again. We were came in, and on we went again. We were just about preparing to increase our popularity with the child and its mother, by the presentation of a cake, when suddenly a lady behind us, who had entered the coach at the station we had just left, started forward, exclaiming, "Why, my goodness, here is Sammy!" and caught the astonished child in her arms. The mother stood up, gezed at the woman, turned pale, turned crimson, and then woman, turned pale, turned crimson, and ther

sat down, speechless. The other showered kisses upon "Sammy" in profusion, and ended by calling him "her darling!" The mother uld bear it no longer. "Pray, ma'am," said she, "are you a quainted with that child?" Acquainted with it? Well, I should think ought to know my own sister's child!"
"Your sister's child?"

"Your sister's child?"

"Certainly, ma'am—little Sammy," she said.

"His name ain't Sammy, ma'am, its George, and he is not your sister's child—he is my child, ma'am!" and this, spoken with emphasis and a flashing eye, brought the question to a focus. Georgey screamed at this stage of the affair, and confirmed the statement just made by rushing to the arms of the woman who claimed him, and hiding his face in her bosom. The other woman stood the very picture of bewilderment for a moment, and bewilderment quickly changed to doubt, as the circumstances of the case crowded into her mind. Her companion remarked that it couldn't be Sammy, for what would he be doing six or seven miles from home, in the company of a stranger? "And he ain't dressed like Sammy, don't you see he

ain't, Susan!"
This was all plain in a moment, and Susa made a thousand apologies to the mother of Georgey for her blunder, but maintained the fact that Sammy and Georgey were "as like as two peas." She could not keep her hands away from him, though he was as sly as a fox, and declared that she would like to see the tw youngsters together "just once."
The ladies separated at the next station, and we reflected how easy a thing it is to be mistaken, even where the heart is concerned.

A MICROSCOPIC WORLD.—The city of Berlin, in Pruesia, is situated in the midst of a broad, flat plain, and is built upon both sides of the sluggish river Spree. Beneath the city there is a deep bog of black peat, through which borings for water have frequently been carried. Professor Ehrenberg, a gentleman whose explorations into the mysteries of microscopic life have attained for him a high position among the scientific men of the age, says that this peat, at the depth of fifty feet, swarms with infusorial life; that countless myriads of microscopic animals live there, and wriggle and die. The perpetual motion of these little animals causes the whole mass of next matter to be in a state of constant though riggle and described the whole mass of accept matter to be in a state of constant though

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forded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it.

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Pirst. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a weak, for two years, and then any good amith can replace them for twenty-five cents apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtai

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Missouri. April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Milstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes vary little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can vary soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—1y

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He refers, by permission, to Professor J. Foster, of Union College, N. Y.; Bt. Rev. A. Potter, Bishop of Penn.

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June 29—26t

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Jan. 5

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NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE

ment is directed and intended to remove the augand not to pullicate or swocker symptoms. Dr. Sa.
born was the first to advocate that Consumption in
primarily a local disease, having its origin in the acelle of the Lungs, and not in the blood, as is the or
thodox belief at the present day. Hence he applie
his remedies to the part affected, and not into dis
stomach, which requires no medication. His success
in effecting a radical cure of Consumption, between
the old antiquated method of using the atomach for
drug-shop. Patients are given food, no physic.

Persons who are convinced that they have a dis
ease of the Lungs or Thront, which requires medical
treatment, is about not fail to apply for advice or
treatment, should not fail to apply for advice or
treatment, abould not fail to apply for advice or
treatment, abould not fail to apply for advice or
treatment, abould not fail to apply for advice or
treatment at the New York Lung Institute, either
personally or by letter, giving a clear and full hatory of their case, when their disease will be detecded with unerring certainty, and treated with a sucess hitherto unknown.

Owing to the many and frequent applications from

od with unerring certainty, and treated with a second hisherto unknown.

Owing to the many and frequent applications from those at a distance, who are unable to visit New York and place thomselves under my personal care and a rection, I have been induced to place in the hands of responsible agents my "Celebrated Lung Vapor" the same as is used at the Lung Institute, with used unparalleled success, in Lung and Throat diseases. This remedy is inhaled, or breathed, from a spongheld to the face, by which method it is brought into direct contact with every part of the Lung. It is sent by express to the address of any person enclaing \$5, or two packages for \$9, with clear and find directions for use. Such persons have the privileg of a weekly correspondence in regard to their examinations from the sent of the contact which sent when any further advice or treatment which sent necessary to haston their recovery will be given without extra charge. All communications should be addressed to Dr. G. D. SANBORN, Lung Institute, No 6 Bond street, New York.

The Medicated Lung Vapor is sold in the principal cities in the United States. Orders for the agency address to

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MEDICATED INHALATION-A NEW METHOD A MOST wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. CURTES, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronehitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. Cherry Syrup, has accomplished the most wonder-clude of the state of

agents.]
The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the lines without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—supply-ing the lungs constantly with a healing and agre-able vapor, passing into all the air cells and passagus of the lungs, that cannot be reached by any other medicine. Here is a case of ASTHMA CURED. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1859

years I have had the aid and attendance of some of
the most celebrated physicians, but have received no
permanent beneat, and but little relief. I at length
had the good fortune to procure Dr. Curtia's Hygeans,
or Inhaling Hygean Vaper and Cherry Syrup. At
the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one
of my most violent attacks, ar was in great distres,
almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than
ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler is
my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry
Syrup. I was relieved in a great measure from the
difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night.
I have since continued it with the greatest possible
benefit, and am now comparatively well. Ged only
knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering isTEXTIT.

CONSUMPTION CURED. NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is St. John's, New Brunswick; when I reached this city, my health was very poor; had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; had pain in my left side, and was very weak and emociated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Commen tion, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtis's Hygesna, or Inhsing Bygean V spor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found in relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface, under the Inhaler. I took the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

John Wood.

John Wood.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortlandt street;
C. H. RING, corner of John street and Broadway,
Now York. Price, \$3 a package.
N. B. Any person enclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul,
or Curtis & Perkins. New York, will receive a package containing a bettle of Hygean Vapor, one of
Cherry Syrap, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States, or for
packages for \$16.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, POR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUM-TION.
TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND
SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Chery
Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to
sweat during the night.
FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning,
noon, and evening, according to directions on the

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble, when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbrokes aleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an utilinate cure, is afforded in thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS the remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the threat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarsoness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured, by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely is no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will ours them, if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the threat and apper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CECUP. Give an emetic of antimony, is is followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken is season, it will not fail to care.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and some cured, by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Obstry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Rep. sted instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from

LIVER COMPLAINTS, by this remedy—so many that there can be no question of its healing power as

ained. No family should be without it, and thou who have used it never will.

WASHING

eferred. New England an New York State no

The National Bra is pu

For the Na HOLLY: BY ALICE CHAP. V-

I had gained one in and the song was not sunshine was in my wo ing to my chamber, I God would make me be the divine spirit would aims and low ambition all, from temptation; for about me. An angel h I wept, and, through pleasure here, I saw thereafter. Sleep seemed and a beautiful dream Mr. Shue remained of the great delight of Mr. amused, when they ca good natured satires an His soiled white glovalso the white vest he w both, he said, slightly r

ginal purity, by continu-elements, but that the to its pristine lovelines Rose, perhaps, understo-ted washing, and that t observed to be untidy in of the wedding occasion as a little present agai which, with prophetic He would, on some himself by bestowing o or so, of about equive between a Dunstable green calash. He inclin but fashion, he believe ble; therefore, in all would conclude upon t t ornamented with a oncealment of the bl bly funny, he would be
His tone was usuall
quite free from bitter
follies which he could philosophy. He seeme fied in getting amusem could, in atonement fo "How did it happen?" to him; and to each he eemingly in good fait nd sometimes a skir so many accounts of lithe truthfulness of all. failed, he resorted to played very sweetly; as I sat on the porch w play old tunes by the indifferent to men and cared little to convers

overed some paci therefore: and I was ternoon, when he sudde and said, in a tone whi "It would give me r if my society were mor my visit seems to pro pardon me, therefore, i block. I shall not inte In short, though I am Mr. Richards's farm. I was stammering when Mr. Richards self, for he was one o

at a time. Mr. Shue, ingenuously Halstead that I had h buying your farm, and quished the plan; but was about to say, the have you for a neighbo Mr. Richards said, b I suppose, that he had to abandon his presen Shuc's rejection of an I saw, however, that his temper was not under the oil which Timothy, as I may as As we are to be n

with each other; and, confession—I am reso Mr. Richards frown

Ah, you may s

advantages, my dear s the first place, I am I am lame; neverth pretty fairly, don't I a Really, Mr. Shue to be envied, rather t are to be pitied; and your declaration will ed by every lady who And he glanced at r had special reference "You flatter me," though quite unconse annoyance, "but I m am not altogether d what I lack in come by a pleasing and ea therefore I am resolve life with clouds, as it out its influence in th the heart, and of this Mr. Richards saw

eemed not to ente heartily, and, looking we should have rain Mr. Shue found the and pursued the conjesting, indolent way. his acquaintance some lady, who had seen no who had no fortune, y Mr. Richards was service to his friend; say, a little malicious had any thought of m a woman who had at her father's door-yard likes," said Timothy

always thought I sh sea with a millston should regard that a than the being tied to her chief attraction. he left in the middle out my crutch, than Mr. Richards sudd must attend to som the neighborhood, we the greater part of the "If you will allow

Nothing would af pleasure than the con thought, however, I serely pleased. When

you know."